Overview

In August 2006, The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) released a report entitled "Sub-state Estimates from the 2002-2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health" (http://oas.samhsa.gov/substate2k6/toc.cfm). This report presents estimates of the prevalence of substance use or mental health problems in sub-state areas throughout the country during 2002-2004 based on the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH).

NSDUH is an annual survey of the civilian, non-institutionalized population aged 12 or older. The data provided in this report for Michigan represent estimated population percentages with corresponding 95 percent confidence intervals for nine of the substance abuse related items in the NSDUH survey. Estimates of underage alcohol use among persons aged 12 to 20 and binge alcohol use are also included in this report.

NSDUH's sub-state areas were defined by states and are typically based on the substance abuse treatment planning areas specified in the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant administered by SAMHSA. For Michigan, those sub-state regions were the 16 substance abuse regional coordinating agencies (CAs). To see a list of current CAs and the counties they serve, go to http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2941_4871_4877-14983--_00.html. The 2004 census estimates were used to calculate the CA population estimates corresponding to report percentages.

Alcohol

- Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in the United States. Nationally, in 2002-2004, about half (50.38 percent) of Americans aged 12 or older reported past month use of alcohol. In Michigan, the percent was higher at 52.93 for an estimated 4,490,000 persons. (Table C4: www.michigan.gov/documents/mdch/NSDUH_02-04_Substance_Use_C4_182823_7.xls)
- Binge alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple hours of each other). On at least 1 day in the 30 days prior to the survey, binge alcohol use was reported by 22.81 percent of persons in the United States aged 12 or older. In Michigan, the rate of binge drinking was higher at 24.52 or an estimated 2,080,000 persons.
- The perception on the risk of binge drinking was inversely related to the actual rates of binge drinking (the correlation was moderate at -0.65). That is, those who felt that there was not much risk in binge drinking tended to have higher rates of binge drinking; those who felt that binge drinking was a high risk tended to do less binge drinking.
- The perceived risk in the United States of having five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week was 41.71 percent. In Michigan, the perceived risk was lower at 38.65 percent.

• For those ages 12-20, the national rate of those who have used alcohol in the past month was 28.72 with 19.25 reporting binge alcohol use during that time period. In Michigan, the percent of 12 to 20 years olds using alcohol during the last month was slightly higher at 30.47 for an estimated 410,000 persons and the percent that reported binge alcohol use was 20.79 for an estimated 280,000 persons (or about 1 out of every five of those aged 12-20). (Table C5: www.michigan.gov/documents/mdch/NSDUH_02-04_Substance_Use_C5_182824_7.xls)

Illicit Drugs

- During 2002-2004, 8.13 percent of persons in the United States aged 12 or older had used an illicit drug in the past month. In Michigan, this rate was 9.18 percent, reflecting an estimated 779,000 persons. (Table C1: www.michigan.gov/documents/mdch/NSDUH_02-04_Substance_Use_C1_182818_7.xls)
- Nationally, 3.64 percent of persons aged 12 or older used an illicit drug other than marijuana during the past month. In Michigan, the percent was 3.55 or an estimated 301,000 persons. Illicit drugs other than marijuana include cocaine (and crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used non-medically.
- Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug, and many of the areas having a high rate of illicit drug use reported similarly high rates of marijuana use. In 2002-2004, 6.12 percent of persons in the United States 12 or older used marijuana in the past month, and 10.71 percent used marijuana sometime during the past year. In Michigan, these percents were 7.31 and 12.54 respectively. The Michigan rates reflect an estimated 620,000 persons aged 12 or older using marijuana sometime during the past month and an estimated 1,064,000 persons using marijuana sometime during the past year. (Table C2: www.michigan.gov/documents/mdch/NSDUH_02-04_Substance_Use_C3_182822_7.xls)
- Among persons aged 12 or older in the United States, 39.3 percent perceived a great risk of using marijuana once a month during 2002-2004. In Michigan, the perception of great risk of using marijuana once a month was lower at 36.39. Most first users of marijuana were between the ages of 12 and 25. Less than 2 percent (1.78 percent) of persons aged 12 or older in the United States had used marijuana for the first time in 2002-2004. In Michigan, the percent of persons 12 or older using marijuana for the first time was higher at 2.06 or an estimated 175,000 persons.
- The national prevalence rate for the use of cocaine in the past year among all persons aged 12 or older was 2.46 percent. In Michigan, this percent was higher at 2.56 or an estimated 217,000 persons. Over the 2002-2004 period, an average of 4.76 percent of all persons aged 12 or older in the United States had used a pain reliever for non-medical use within the past year. In Michigan, the percent was higher at 5.33 percent with an estimated 452,000 persons.

Substance Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment Need

NSDUH includes a series of questions to assess the prevalence of substance use disorders (i.e., dependence on or abuse of a substance) in the past 12 months. Substances include alcohol and illicit drugs, such as marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, and inhalants, and the non-medical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutic drugs. These questions are used to classify persons as being dependent on or abusing specific substances based on criteria specified in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition (DSM-IV) (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 1994). The questions on dependence ask about health and emotional problems, attempts to cut down on use, tolerance, withdrawal, and other symptoms associated with substances used. The questions on abuse ask about problems at work, home, and school, problems with family or friends, physical danger, and trouble with the law due to substance use. Dependence reflects a more severe substance problem than abuse, and persons are classified with abuse of a particular substance only if they are not dependent on that substance.

- Nationally, 3.39 percent of residents show alcohol dependence during the past year and 1.95 percent show some illicit drug dependence. In Michigan, 3.71 percent or 315,000 persons showed alcohol dependence in the past year and 2.09 or 177,000 showed dependence on an illicit drug. (Table C7: www.michigan.gov/documents/mdch/NSDUH_02-04_Substance_Use_C7_182827_7.xls)
- For those 12 years of age or older who indicate either dependence or abuse, it can be seen that nationally, 9.28 percent of the population aged 12 or older indicated being dependent on or abusing alcohol or an illicit drug some time during the past year. In Michigan the rate was 9.88 for an estimated 838,000 residents, the majority of these persons indicated either being dependent or abusing alcohol. (Table C8: www.michigan.gov/documents/mdch/NSDUH 02-04_Substance_Use_C8_182829_7.xls)
- In the United States, 7.66 percent of the population was classified with being dependent on or having abused alcohol in the past year; for illicit drugs the rate was 2.99 percent. In Michigan 8.17 percent or an estimated 693,000 persons indicated being dependent or having abused alcohol in the past year and 3.15 percent or 267,000 persons indicated being dependent or abusing illicit drugs during the past year.

The definition of a person needing but not receiving treatment for an illicit drug use problem is that the person meets the criteria for abuse of or dependence on illicit drugs according to the DSM-IV, but has not received specialty treatment for an illicit drug problem in the past year. Specialty treatment is treatment received at a drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), hospital (inpatient only), or mental health center.

• In 2002-2004, 7.27 percent of persons in the United States aged 12 or older needed treatment for alcohol use during the past year and did not receive it, 2.69 percent for those persons with an illicit drug use problem in the past year. In Michigan, 7.72 percent

or an estimated 655,000 persons who needed treatment for alcohol use did not receive it; 2.72 percent or 231,000 persons for those with an illicit drug use problem in the past year. (Table C9: www.michigan.gov/documents/mdch/NSDUH_02-04_Substance_Use_C9_182830_7.xls)

Tobacco

• About 29.81 percent of all persons in the United States aged 12 or older used tobacco in the past month. Tobacco is the second most commonly used substance in the United States next to alcohol. In Michigan, the percent of those using tobacco in the past month was 32.33 for an estimated 2,742,000 persons.

(Table C6: www.michigan.gov/documents/mdch/NSDUH_02-04_Substance_Use_C6_182825_7.xls)

• Because cigarettes are the major tobacco product, most of the areas with high tobacco use also had high rates of cigarettes. Nationally 25.46 percent of persons aged 12 or older indicated cigarette use during the past month. In Michigan, the rate was 28.17 percent or about 2,389,000 persons. Although, there is no detail regarding the amount of tobacco use, the survey indicated that 72.23 percent of those 12 or older in the United States perceived of great risk for smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day. Michigan's rate on perceived risk was 71.13 percent or about 6,033,000 persons.